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be opposed to the partisans of 'la compagne féministe.' According to Mme. Lampérière, the function of woman in society should be absolutely different from that of man; she should be his co-laborer, not his competitor; she should be employed as organizer, not as producer; in a word, the social function, *i. e.*, duty, of woman, is to expend herself for society, for the race, as her domestic function is to expend herself for the family.

The identity of the rights of man and woman is rejected. The 'right' of the human being is merely the *right* to the full development of his faculties; but the faculties of woman are other than the faculties of man, though "of equal, if not superior, importance for the harmonious organization of the individual life and the social life."

The supreme right of woman is to be protected.

Starting from these ideas, Mme. Lampérière studies diverse situations of woman, notably à l'*atelier* and in marriage. She concludes by treating of the "education of this educator," which should be "conformable to biologic laws," and sets forth the object and the laws of the *Société d'études féminines*, created precisely with such education in view.

The Students' Life of Jesus, by GEORGE HALLEY GILBERT, Ph. D., D. D. The Macmillan Company, 1898. pp. 412.

This book aims to present succinctly and accurately the facts of the objective life of Jesus. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the teaching of Jesus; and the subjective side of his life is considered only as it is revealed in the Gospels. The book is in no sense interpretative. The author adheres pretty rigorously to his purpose of stating "the facts as directly and clearly as possible."

The Introduction, of about eighty pages, is devoted to establishing the historicity and authenticity of his sources, which are the Synoptic Gospels, the fourth Gospel, and the other New Testament writings, containing references to the subject. The author states the problem clearly in each case, and carries on the discussion with thorough candor; but his apologetic attitude leads him at times to lean rather strongly upon the argument from ignorance.

The rest of the book presents schematically the outline of the life, constructed from the aforesaid sources. The work is done critically, giving evidence of ample technical scholarship.

Though the author distinctly disavows any intention of adding any interest to the work not inherent in the facts, one cannot help feeling that the value of the book would have been enhanced by a slight infusion of warmth and color in the disposition of the facts.

W. S. S.

Biomechanik, von DR. ERNST MEHNERT. Privatdocent an der Universität Strassburg. Jena, 1898. pp. 177.

This is a philosophical discussion of the principles of organogenesis. Although the great biogenetic law that the individual recapitulates the stages of the development of the species to which it belongs is true in a large sense, the order in which it has developed does not follow their phyletic age, but is subject to much relative change. The heart, for instance, in the individual develops before the blood vessels, but this reverses the phylogenetic order. The walls of the large vessels develop before the blood corpuscles, while the converse was true in the development of the species. Ontogenetic age in all such cases is an index only of the intensity of kenogenetic energy. Retarded development of an organ on the other hand is an indication of regressivity, and Mehnert has collected much evidence of these cases, showing that abbreviation and retardation of different organs of a

creature, which is their bearer, are ontogenetic processes that are constantly operative. The latter may affect the date of the first appearance of an organ, the differentiation of its tissues among each other, or the entire processes of growth of a part or all of them. Organs are progressive according to the degree of their vitality. The rapidity of the growth of a part is directly as the degree of development acquired by the phyletic process. Each organ also has its own growth center more closely connected with and dependent on the organism of the series from which it has descended than it is upon those structurally or functionally near it or the organ of which it is a part. In other words of all its determinants, those that are inherited are the most important. This is especially true of periods of sudden, explosive growth functions, the interconnection of organs and relation to the environment, and all other individual or epigenetic factors are real and important, but subordinate determinants, so that embryological growth is purest.

It may be further assumed that ripe determinants and a directive programme of energy develop more than those that are immature. The eozone or paleoatavistic bases of heredity are the formative principles of fundamental organs. These bases condition all others and are constant. The neoatavistic factors on the other hand are the intensity and rapidity of development due to later and more individual influences upon heredity. The earlier part of the life of an animal is more established and more conformable to Weismannism, while the latter part of each individual life is more characterized by the evolution of acquired qualities. Lower animal, especially aquatic forms, that have been subjected to unfavorable conditions, produce young before they are mature or full grown; and these young then tend to stop in their own development at the stage where their parents were when they were produced. Growth might almost be defined as getting loaded up with inherited qualities. Although even epigenetic cells developed under the influence of function may be short lived, still assuming the monophyletic origin of animal life, and also assuming that maturity and death are longer delayed as we ascend the scale of being, more and more weight must be assigned to the later acquired than to the earlier and more stable qualities.

Basal and lapidary as is the biogenetic law, the work of Appel, Keibel, Mehnert, and many others have demonstrated that the exceptions to it are numerous and important. Each higher animal is composed of organs phyletically old and new, and the order of their development may be greatly changed. So great is this "heterochrony" that it may be said in general that the time at which an organ appears is dependent upon the time when it is needed for use, and organs decay as their functions cease. Every animal is, therefore, a mixture of high and low qualities. In many respects many of the lower animals excel man. The generalization here important is that by youthful parents heredity is more confined to older and lower qualities, so that those who attain sexual maturity early do not advance the phyletic series. Species and individuals on the other hand that attain propogative power late make for progress of the stock, because they had not only the wealth of heredity in its completeness, but contribute individual additions, infinitesimal though they may be. Early marriages, therefore, tend to the decay of culture and civilization, and all conditions that make for its "neotenia" are retrogressive, and each generation must reacquire everything anew because parents transmit nothing not transmitted to them. Conversely, if we follow Mehnert, hyperheredity due to long delay of propogation may be a factor for accounting for the overgrowth of the horns of certain

stags, some of the monsters of the geologic past, and other hypertrophied organs of individual species and functions, even those of genius.

Die Psychosen des Pubertätsalters, von WALTER WILLE. Leipzig u. Wien, 1898. pp. 218.

We have here a careful description of 135 cases of psychic diseases during pubescence, which the author places between 14 and 23, which he has observed during the last fifteen years at the Insane Asylum of Basle. He concludes that there is no specific pubertal insanity, but that puberty gives a peculiar character to their psychoses, all of which may occur at this age. Atypic and mixed phases are unusually frequent. The most common hebephrenic traits are frequent and causeless changes of moods, a certain superficiality that prompts stupid jests in the midst of lamentations; expressions of world pain during the jolliest hours; sudden changes of thought form with the most bizarre construction of sentences; extravagance, talkativeness, echolalia; impulsiveness in action; a theatrical reference to spectators and other degenerative traits play the leading role here. Contradictions are frequent, and delusions of greatness and a sense of exaltation alternate with the most depressive unworthiness. Moreau specifies sudden changes from sadness to gaiety; spells of unusual activity; extreme confidence often combined with chorea and catalepsy. Regis thinks pubertal insanity, more often moral, shows itself in morbid acts and impulses rather than in the intellectual sphere. Savage says psychic abnormalities are like those of early childhood, only more expressed, and that all its many phases tend to issue in weakmindedness. At no time is dysmenorrhea so liable to intellectual disturbance. Blanford thinks violence more common than delusion and that St. Vitus Dance is characteristic. Trowbridge distinguishes between short duration and true psychoses, the latter being usually incurable. In all, periodicity with lucid intervals is common. Moral perversions of boys are prone to take the form of cruelty or crime, while girls are more liable to shameless and erotic perversity; while egotism and self satisfaction are common to both sexes.

Névroses et Idées Fixes, par PROF. F. RAYMOND et DR. PIERRE JANET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. Vol. I, pp. 492; Vol. II, pp. 559.

The first of these two heavy volumes, with sixty-eight cuts, is devoted to experimental studies on disturbances of will, attention, memory, emotion and fixed ideas; and the second, with ninety-seven cuts, describes clinical cases and gives suggestions as to treatment. The copious analytical index at the end permits ready reference to all the rich material. Few will perhaps agree with the somewhat extreme standpoint of the author, which describes so many and varied affectations as traceable directly and indirectly to fixed ideas, but it must be admitted that the cases tend to favor the views of the close association between mental and nervous disturbances. The strong point of the work is the interpretation of individual cases. The writer is fully alive to the partial truths that may be contained in the current notions of mental healing. Such topics as confusion, aboulia, emotive delirium, impulsive obsession, somnambulism, chorea, tics, visceral spasms, contractures, allochiria, subconscious hallucinations, hysterical hemianopsia, insomnia, due to fixed ideas and possession, are illustrated, and explanations of very suggestive, if not always conclusive, character, are given.

The Passing of Plato, by O. P. JENKINS. Stanford University Press, 1897. pp. 23.

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